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## GREAT BRITAIN LIFTS BAN AGAINST U.S. PORK



As of April 1, 1975, Great Britain is allowing the import of U.S. pork and pork products because no case of hog cholera--also known as "swine fever"--has been reported in the 50 states during the past 12 months. While all 50 states and Puerto Rico have been designated "hog cholera free", the disease will not be declared eradicated until 18 months after the last outbreak.

To be accepted by Great Britain, U.S. pork must meet these conditions: all pork must be from federally inspected packing plants; the meat must be certified as coming from animals that have been in the United

States for at least 28 days prior to slaughter; besides hog cholera, no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease, swine vesicular disease or Teschen disease must have occurred during the previous 12 months; no vaccine containing a live or attenuated hog cholera virus has been used during the previous 12 months.

This opening of the British market is one of the three advantages resulting from the hog cholera eradication program: reduction in death losses, elimination of vaccination costs, and the opening of potentially lucrative export markets. Vaccination costs were eliminated in mid-1969 when interstate shipments of vaccine were outlawed. As for exports, Britain is known to have imported \$14 million worth of fresh, chilled and frozen pork, over \$10 million worth of edible organs, including heads and feet, and over \$15 million worth of bacon. An initial shipment of 270,000 pounds of pork kidney and several thousand pounds of pork livers and pork meats were shipped to Britain when the import restrictions were lifted.

## USDA APPROVES LIVESTOCK EXPORT FACILITIES IN TEXAS AND MONTANA

Animal handling facilities at Helena, Montana, and Brownsville, Texas, have been approved as export points for air shipments of livestock.

In the same action, the Brownsville facility for handling animals for shipment abroad on ocean vessels was approved. Brownsville was previously recognized only as a port for shipment of livestock across the U.S.-Mexican border.

Livestock handling facilities which meet Federal standards are needed at all livestock export terminals. These facilities are used for making veterinary

examinations to assure that animals being exported from the United States are free of communicable diseases and meet the health requirements of the receiving nations.

The new facilities constructed at both Brownsville and Helena meet all the requirements prescribed in federal animal export regulations.

The Brownsville export facility, at the city airport, is one of several recently built by the Texas Department of Agriculture to improve the state's capability for handling export livestock. Other new facilities are at Houston, Laredo, Del Rio, Eagle Pass, and El Paso.

The new Montana livestock export center is located on 10 acres adjacent to the Helena airport and was constructed as a joint effort of the city and county.

Regulations require that livestock export facilities include: proper lighting and restraining devices for veterinary examinations; paved, skid-resistant floors; safe gates and fences; adequate space for handling each shipment; separation of different lots of livestock; and provisions for feed, water, and shelter.

In addition to Brownsville and Helena, 11 other locations are approved for air exports of livestock: Harrisburg, PA; Richmond, VA; Miami, Tampa, and St. Petersburg, FL; New Iberia, LA; Houston, TX; San Francisco, CA; Portland, OR; Moses Lake, WA; and Honolulu, HA.

The approved ocean ports are Richmond, VA; Miami, and Tampa, FL; Houston, and Brownsville, TX; San Francisco, CA; Portland, OR; and Honolulu, HA.

New York City and San Juan, Puerto Rico, have been approved for limited shipments of horses by air or sea.

Ten Mexican border ports and about 50 Canadian border ports for the land export of animals were also approved.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND FOUND FREE OF EXOTIC NEWCASTLE DISEASE OF POULTRY

Northern Ireland has been recognized as being free of exotic Newcastle disease thus clearing the way for easier imports of poultry, poultry meat, hatching eggs, and other poultry products into the United States.

After examination of the country's official veterinary records and a review of its poultry disease surveillance programs, it was determined that exotic Newcastle disease does not exist in Northern Ireland.

Freedom from exotic Newcastle disease will permit Northern Ireland to ship live poultry and other birds, hatching eggs, poultry meat, and other poultry products without the extensive restrictions required for countries considered to be infected.

Currently, the United States recognizes 10 countries as being free of exotic Newcastle disease: Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Northern Ireland, and the Republic of Ireland.

## USDA MAY CLOSE THIRTEEN CANADIAN LIVESTOCK PORTS-OF-ENTRY

A cut from 22 to 9 in the number of border ports in New England through which Canadian livestock may enter the United States has been proposed.

The proposed action would eliminate 13 seldom used points where veterinary examination facilities are inadequate or non-existent.

During fiscal year 1973, only 22 livestock shipments, totaling 83 animals, had moved through these 13 ports.

Should these ports be closed to livestock imports, inspection and clearance will continue to be provided for livestock at 41 Canadian border ports-of-entry, including 9 in the affected area between the Atlantic Ocean and Lake Champlain.

The nine ports to remain in service are: Calais, Houlton, Van Buren, Fort Kent, Jackman, and Haleb in Maine; and Derby Line, Richford, and Highgate Springs in Vermont.

Veterinary services for imported livestock would be terminated at: Eastport, Vanceboro, Monticello, Bridgewater, Fort Fairfield, Limestone, and Madawaska in Maine; and Beecher Falls, Island Pond, North Troy, Newport, St. Albans, and Alburg in Vermont.

Federal regulations require the examination of all livestock, poultry, and other birds being imported from Canada. Except for personally owned pet birds, health certification by Canadian veterinary officials is also required.

## USDA DISCONTINUES STERILE SCREWORM FLY DROPS IN PUERTO RICO

The release of sterile flies to eradicate screwworms in Puerto Rico was discontinued on May 3, 1975, after no new cases were found during the previous 6 months.

Intensive surveillance will be continued until July 1, 1975. If no additional cases are found, Puerto Rico will then be declared officially screwworm-free.

An extensive investigation to ensure that no screwworm infestation was present was carried out before the sterile fly drop was discontinued.

Cost studies made by the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico show that before the eradication program started, Puerto Rican livestock owners were losing between \$2 and \$2 1/4 million each year in screwworm-related losses. The eradication program was initiated to erase those losses and--at the same time--to test screwworm eradication methods in a tropical environment. Such information will be used in the present U.S.-Mexico cooperative screwworm eradication program. Since the program began in June 1971, 1 billion 800 million sterile flies were dropped over infested areas of Puerto Rico.



## FOREIGN ANIMAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

During March, April, and May 1975, a total of 11 investigations of suspicious foreign animal diseases were reported in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, North Carolina, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, and Vermont. All investigations were negative for foreign animal diseases. Foreign animal disease diagnosticians conducting investigations included Drs. T. R. Carroll, J. M. Fancher, R. K. Hedelius, G. C. Janney, H. A. Jordan, R. W. Page, Darrell Roney, and K. C. Sherman.

During the period May 7 through 23, 1975, 17 veterinarians completed the Foreign Animal Diseases Training Course which was held at Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa; Emergency Programs Information Center, Hyattsville, Maryland; and the Plum Island Animal Disease Center, Agricultural Research Service, Greenport, Long Island, New York. The veterinarians completing this course are Dr. Bobby D. Barber, Indiana; Dr. Robert D. Campbell, Florida; Dr. Edward P. I. Cazabon, Trinidad; Dr. Francis J. Drazek, New York; Dr. Alan E. George, Maryland; Dr. John H. Gray, Mexico; Captain John C. Gordon, Veterinary Service, U.S. Army Veterinary Corps., San Antonio, Texas; Dr. Charles W. Kasselder, Nebraska; Dr. John D. Kopeck, Montana; Dr. Walter W. Low, Louisiana; Dr. M. D. McBride, California; Dr. Lyle D. Miller, Iowa; Dr. William Q. Nelson, Panama; Dr. E. G. Ongert, Maryland; Dr. Leland L. Rice, Missouri; Dr. Gerald C. Richardson, Illinois; and Dr. S. T. Wilson, Maryland. The course is designed to orient the participants in the diagnosis of foreign animal diseases. The program provides information on the clinical symptoms and gross pathology produced by certain exotic diseases, provides information on laboratory tests used to confirm diagnosis, provides information about current research being conducted on these diseases, and stimulates the participants interest in keeping current on foreign animal diseases.

## HEALTH OFFICIALS MEET IN PANAMA

During March 1975, a meeting was convened by Organismo Internacional Regional de Sanidad Agropecuario (OIRSA) in Panama. The senior animal health officials from Mexico, Panama, and Central America met to discuss means whereby vesicular material collected for laboratory diagnosis can be delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible after collection. The meeting was called after curtailment of air service between Panama City and the Pan American Health Organization Aftosa Center in Rio. As a result of the discussions held, two recommendations ensued. One provided for exploring alternative air routes for sending material to the regional Aftosa Center, such as via Bogota, Colombia. At Bogota, responsible supervision providing for transfer of the material could be assured. A second recommendation called for a study to determine the desirability and requirements for developing a vesicular disease laboratory in Central America. It was agreed that the Pan American Health Organization and OIRSA should participate in such a study.

After the first 2 days, which were devoted to the problems associated with diagnosis of vesicular diseases, other disease-control programs for the region were discussed.

## INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN ANIMAL PRODUCTS THREATENS WILDLIFE

Americans by the thousands--tourists, hunters, commercial importers, and other travelers--last year learned about some important Federal laws the hard way. The tortoise shell jewelry they had bought abroad, or the hunting trophy or the crocodile wallet or the fur covered compact they had acquired were confiscated at ports of entry when they arrived home.

Federal law prohibits the importation into the United States of any live or dead animal, its parts, or products made from it if it is one of more than 400 animals on the worldwide List of Endangered Species established by the Secretary of the Interior. U.S. Department of Agriculture inspectors at air and ocean ports are cooperating with the Department of the Interior agents to prevent the introduction of foreign animal diseases.

Since 1971, more than \$2 million worth of contraband wildlife has been seized by special agents of the Interior Department's U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service from thousands of Americans returning from abroad.

As part of its efforts to halt this illegal traffic and to acquaint Americans with Federal laws governing wildlife importations, the Service has published a booklet "Facts About Federal Wildlife Laws." It is available free on request from the Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC 20240.

The extent of international trade in wildlife and wildlife products made from furs, hides, shells, feathers, teeth, and tusks is enormous, and the market continues to grow. In 1972-73, more than 41 million wildlife products and some 220 million live animals and fish were legally imported into this country.

Unfortunately, some of the most beautiful and interesting wildlife products that can be bought by travelers abroad are made from animals protected by United States law--including many that are threatened with extinction. Although the importation of such products has been illegal since 1969 when the Endangered Species Conservation Act went into effect, a considerable amount continues to flow into the United States.

While a significant portion of this illegal flow represents a deliberate avoidance of Federal laws, too many travelers are simply unaware that such laws exist. These travelers find that attractive wildlife products, including those made from endangered species, are freely sold abroad. Hunters find that they can obtain licenses to hunt certain animals. As a result they buy and hunt, and on their return to the United States they find to their dismay that their purchase or trophy cannot be imported and must be confiscated.

Federal law also prohibits the importation of fish or wildlife taken, possessed, sold, transported, or exported in violation of another nation's laws. Before travelers acquire wildlife items abroad, they should check with foreign wildlife authorities to make sure they can actually take their purchases out of the country. The name of the appropriate foreign agency can be obtained by contacting the nearest U.S. Consul.

SEVERE FORMS OF THE CLINICAL PICTURE OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE  
IN PIGS AND THE MOST FREQUENT COMPLICATIONS  
M. Popvic, Prax. Vet. 21(1-2):1-5, 1973

A characteristic of the disease in pigs is sudden, unexpected death. In affected pigs under 3 weeks of age, mortality may be 100 percent. The illness may last only a few hours and clinical signs can easily be overlooked. Typical lesions of foot-and-mouth disease are not present in these cases. In some older animals the diphasal form of the disease may occur. In these cases, a general improvement of health which occurs after the healing of lesions is followed by a sudden worsening in the animal's condition and death. In a large percentage of cases, the condition known as "tiger heart" is observed. This is due to necrosis of heart tissue as a result of virus multiplication.

In a number of cases, sudden death may occur after recovery from foot-and-mouth disease; during the convalescent period or even later. Death is normally due to cardiac arrest following stress. Bacterial infection may develop in parallel with the viral disease or may arise after it. The bacterial genera most frequently involved in such complications include Pasteurella, Streptococcus, Staphylococcus, Salmonella, etc. In many cases the occurrence of foot-and-mouth disease may cause low-grade, chronic infections such as enzootic pneumonia to become acute. In addition, an attack of foot-and-mouth disease may lower post-vaccinal immunity to other diseases, particularly swine fever.

SEVERE BURNS CAUSED BY ALKALI INGESTION DURING  
PREVENTION OF FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE  
Deutsch, J., Howanietz, L. F., and Moritsch, E.  
E. Wien. klin. Wschr. 86(21):658-661, 1974

During disinfection procedures carried out during the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Austria in 1973, several cases of severe burns caused by alkali ingestion were observed in children. One child died as a result of an oesophago-tracheal fistula and three will probably be affected for the rest of their lives. In this paper symptomology, complications, and therapy of alkali burns are discussed. The prophylaxis of alkali ingestion (intensive campaign of public warning) and emergency measures to be taken after the occurrence of alkali ingestion (prompt drinking of large quantities of fluid) are particularly stressed.

WORLD DISEASE REPORTS\*

Country	Date 1975	New Outbreaks	Country	Date 1975	New Outbreaks
<u>Foot-and-Mouth Disease</u>					
Angola	September, 1974 - Jan. 31, 1975	2	Iraq	Nov. 16-Dec. 31, 1974 Jan. 16-31, 1975	21 6
Argentina	Sept. 16, 1974 - March 15, 1975	452	Italy	March 1-Dec. 15, 1974 Jan.-March, 1975	2 3
Belgium	Nov. 16, 1974 - March, 1975	32	Ivory Coast	June-Sept., 1974	24

(con.)



## (Foot-and-Mouth cont.)

Bolivia	Aug. 13-Sept. 6, 1974	4	Kenya	July-Dec., 1974	32
	Oct.-Dec. 1974	27		Jan.-Feb., 1975	16
Brazil	Sept. 7-Nov. 15, 1974	286	Lebanon	Aug.-Dec. 1974	63
	Dec. 14-27, 1974	50		January 1975	10
Cameroon	March-July, 1974	32	Mozambique	July-Dec., 1974	4
Chad	June, 1974	1	Paraguay	Oct. 5-Dec., 1974	10
Colombia	Sept. 16, 1974 -			Jan. 25-Feb. 21, 1975	4
	March, 1975	394	Peru	Oct. 1-15, 1974	1
Egypt	Dec. 1974 -			Jan. 1-Feb. 15, 1975	8
	March 15, 1975	7	Rhodesia	June 1974	1
Ecuador	October, 1974 -			Aug.-Sept., 1974	2
	March, 1975	51**	South	November, 1974 -	
France	Jan. 16-Feb. 28, 1975	2	Africa	February, 1975	1
Germany	March 16-31	1	Spain	December, 1974	26
Ghana	Sept.-Dec., 1974	24		Jan.-Feb. 1975	65
Greece	December, 1974 -		Tanzania	Sept. 1974 -	
	January, 1975	2		January, 1975	29
Holland	December, 1974	3	Thailand	July-Sept. 1974	36**
	Jan. 16-Feb. 28	2	Togo	July-Aug., 1974	6
Hong Kong	October, 1974 -			November 1974	3
	February, 1975	56	Turkey	July 16, 1974 -	
India	Sept.-Dec., 1974	356		January, 1975	182
Indonesia	July-Sept., 1974	3,038**	Uruguay	Sept. 28-Dec. 31, 1974	62
Iran	September, 1974 -			Jan. 1-March 14, 1975	17
	March, 1975	65	U.S.S.R.	Sept. 1, 1974 -	
				Jan. 31, 1975	90
			Venezuela	October-Dec., 1974	15
			Viet Nam	May-October, 1974	13

Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

Angola	September, 1974 -		Mali	January, 1974	4
	January, 1975	20	Mauritania	Feb. 1-June 30, 1974	2
Ghana	July-Dec., 1974	26		August-Dec., 1974	2
Ivory Coast	June-Sept., 1974	3	Togo	July, 1974	1
Kenya	July, 1974 -				
	February, 1975	1			

Lumpy Skin Disease

Lesotho	October, 1974	1	South	Aug.-Oct. 1974	1
Madagascar	July-October, 1974	15	Africa	Jan.-Feb., 1975	4
Malagasy	November, 1974	1	Swaziland	Oct.-Nov., 1974	1

African Swine Fever

Angola	Aug.-Dec., 1974	4	South	December, 1974 -	
Malawi	May-July, 1974	2	Africa	January, 1975	1
Portugal	November, 1974 -		Southwest		
	March 31, 1975	30	Africa	Jan. 1-15, 1975	1
			Spain	Oct. 1, 1974 -	
				March 31, 1975	65

### Sheep Pox

Algeria	Nov.-Dec., 1974	12	Kenya	Aug.-Oct., 1974	2
Egypt	April 16, 1974 - February 28, 1975	15**		December, 1974	1
Greece	September, 1974	48	Lebanon	Jan.-Feb., 1975	1
	Nov.-Dec., 1974	88		June-Dec., 1974	15
	Jan., 1975	16	Morocco	Jan., 1975	5
India	Aug.-Dec., 1974	24		Sept.-Dec., 1974	345
Iran	Sept., 1974 - March, 1975	156	Syria	Jan.-Feb., 1975	274
			Tunisia	November, 1974	132
Iraq	Nov. 16 - Dec. 31, 1974	2,239**		Sept., 1974	4
	Jan. 16-31, 1975	228**	Turkey	Dec., 1974	8
Israel	May-Oct., 1974	59		Jan.-March, 1975	9
Jordan	July-Sept., 1974	99**	U.S.S.R.	July-Dec., 1974	1,045
	Nov.-Dec., 1974	183**		January, 1975	303
				September, 1974 - January, 1975	11

### Rinderpest

Cameroon	July, 1974	1	Mauritania	Feb.-Dec., 1974	25
India	Aug.-Dec., 1974	42	Viet Nam	Oct.-Dec., 1974	9
Kenya	July-Oct., 1974	1			

### Teschen Disease

Malagasy	November 1974	7	Madagascar	July-Sept., 1974	15
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( \*Extracted from International Office of Epizootics Monthly Circular No.'s 336, 337, 338, 339, and 340).

(\*\*Cases).